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Vol. VI, No. 10.] BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB. [New York, Oct., 1875.

§ 55. Lichens of Kerguelen's Land.

The Lichens of this island were first observed by Dr. J. D. Hooker, during the voyage of the Erebus and Terror (1839–1843) and his specimens were studied by Dr. Thomas Taylor; according to whose reckoning (Lich. Antarct. in Lond. Journ. Bot., 3, p. 634) the whole number of species was sixteen. Dr. Taylor's herbarium is now included in that of the Boston Society of Natural History, but contains unfortunately very little to illustrate his Kerguelen determinations; and the lack of microscopical analysis makes it difficult therefore to avail ourselves of his work.

The collection now before me, made by Dr. Kidder, naturalist of the U. S. Transit Expedition of the present year contains more or less satisfactory evidence of as many as twenty species, though not all of them determinable. Adding the three found in the Taylor herbarium, the whole number, according to this reckoning, will be twenty-three. And as eight or nine others are found in Taylor's list, there is no doubt that this little Lichen-Flora is larger than it was taken to be.

1. **Usnea sulphurea** (Müll.) Th. Fr. (U. melaxantha, Ach.)—Rocks—According to Taylor the place of this well known antarctic lichen is taken in Kerguelen's Land by another, the U. Taylori, J. D. Hook., called "handsomest of the vegetable products of this the island of Desolation." But this last, though received by Nylander (Neuropogon Taylori, Nyl. Syn., 1, p. 273) is hardly well discriminated from the older species by the description of either author; and I cannot separate any of the numerous specimens before me from others got, during the same voyage, at the Falkland Islands (Herb. Hook.) which Taylor and Nylander appear to have referred to U. melaxantha.

2. **Pannaria Taylori** (sp. nova) thallo foliaceo cartilagineo appresso luteo-fulvo, lobis apice rotundatis crenatis incisisque, subtus nigris hypothallo obsolescente; apotheciis (demum plusquam 2 millim. latis) lecanorinis sessilibus, margine crasso ruguloso, disco plano fuscescente. Sporæ ellipsoideæ, simplices, incolores, 0,016–21$^{mm.}$ long., 0,009–11$^{mm.}$ crass.—Rocks, *Hooker* (Herb. Taylor.)—Medullary layer of compact, elongated cells. Collogonidia 0,002–5$^{mm.}$ in diameter, solitary, or in chains of 2–5. The specimen is rather more than an inch across. It occurs with Placodium elegans, but wrapped apart, in Dr. Taylor's collection.

3. **Pannaria glaucella** (sp. nova) thallo foliaceo cartilagineo arcte appresso glauco-cinerascente, subtus pallido hypothallo obsoleto, lobis radiantibus subintegris; apotheciis (0$^{mm.}$,006–8 latis) lecanorinis adnatis, margine integro demisso, disco dein convexo fusco-nigro. Sporæ immaturæ.—Rocks.—Specimens scarcely half an inch across. Elongated cells of medullary layer compact. Collogonidia 0,004–9$^{mm.}$ in diameter, in chains often of 4–10.

4. **Placodium elegans,** (Link.) DC.—Rocks, *Hooker*, (Herb. Tayl.)—Spores 0,010–17$^{mm.}$ long, and 0,007–9$^{mm.}$ thick. Called Lecanora murorum by Dr. Taylor (herb.) but not reckoned in his Lichenes Antarct. l. c. It is perhaps better referable as above.

5. **Placodium bicolor** (sp. nova) thallo crustaceo-adnato

rimoso-areolato aurantiaco, cephalodio centrali (6–10 mm. lat.) pluribusve depressis radiatim rimosis, concoloribus onusto, ambitu lobato; apotheciis (2–3 mm. lat.) sessilibus, disco plano nigro-fusco, margine tenui demisso subintegro. Sporæ in thecis uniserialiter octonæ, ellipsoideæ, polari-biloculares, 0,020–30$^{\text{mm.}}$ lat., 0,012–20$^{\text{mm.}}$ crass., paraphysibus capillaribus. — Rocks. — Collogonidia of the cephalodia 0,006–9$^{\text{mm.}}$ in diameter, reddish, solitary or in short chains. The name and much of the character of Lecanora dichroa, Tayl., l. c., suggest the present lichen; but the infertile specimen called (notwithstanding its orange colour) Lecanora gelida by Taylor (herb.) appears to me to belong here. Thallus at length two inches wide.

6. **Lecanora gelida,** (L.) Ach.—Rocks.—Thallus and cephalodia stouter than I have see them in the northern lichen. Spores 0,015–23$^{\text{mm.}}$ long, and 0,006–12$^{\text{mm.}}$ thick.

7. **L. Hageni,** (Ach.) Koerb.—Rocks.—Several minute, lecanorine apothecia with white, crenate margins, appear to belong here, but have afforded no sufficient analysis. Taylor reckons L. subfusca in his list.

8. **L. macrophthalma,** (Tayl.) Nyl. Urceolaria, Tayl. l. c., Lecanora, Nyl. in Flora,'1858 cit. Krempelh.—Rocks.—Thallus like that of L. gelida, with which it agrees in possessing similar, but more depressed cephalodia; being the third lichen thus curiously characterized in this small collection. The apothecia are externally best comparable with those of Lecidea endochlora (Tayl. sub Urceolaria) but the lichen is probably to be referred to the sect. Aspicilia; though spermogones have not been observed. Thalli exceeding two inches in width.

9. **URCEOLINA** (Genus novum.)—Apothecia urceolata, excipulo proprio albido connivente discum rubrum submarginante, margine thallino evanido. Sporæ ellipsoideæ, incolores. Spermatia acicularia, arcuata, sterigmatibus subsimplicibus. Thallus crustaceus, effiguratus.

Urceolina Kergueliensis (sp. nova) thallo crustaceo adnato areolato-verrucoso aurantiaco-fuscescente, verrucis gibbosis centroque substipitatis in ambitum effiguratum coalescentibus; apotheciis (circ. 1 mm. lat.) immersis, margine proprio tenui pallido v. dein livido-nigrescente. Sporæ in thecis uniserialiter octonæ, simplices, limbatæ, 0,021–30$^{\text{mm.}}$ long., 0,015–20$^{\text{mm.}}$ crass., paraphysibus filiformibus. — Rocks. — Specimen scarcely two inches in diameter. Whole habit of the pale-ash-coloured young thalli that of similar thalli of Lecanora chlorophana; but the wart-like areoles becoming a little stalked, and the colour finally making as close as possible approach, in the brown series, to dirty-orange in the lemon-coloured. More or less radiation is evident in the arrangement of the warts towards the margin, which becomes lobulate, and the extreme edge blackish. Habit of apothecia that of Urceolaria scruposa with undeveloped thalline margin. The lichen is not referable to Lecanora § Aspicilia; and is excluded by its exciple from § Squamaria.

10. **Cladonia pyxidata,** (L.) Fr.—On the earth.

11. **Biatora rubella,** (Ehrh.) Rabenh.—Apothecia varying no little in colour and size, but all referable to the v. inundata, Nyl. (Hepp. Eur. n. 289) as that is represented in North America. Spores 0,030–46$^{\text{mm.}}$ long, and 0,0015–25$^{\text{mm.}}$ thick. Reaction of hymenial gelatine with iodine violet.

12. **Lecidea enteroleuca,** Fr.—On dead grasses.

13. **L. endochlora,** (Tayl. sub Urceolaria).—Rocks. (Herb. Tayl.)

14. **L. fusco-atra,** Ach., Fr.—Rocks.—And traces occur of three other Lecideæ.

15. **Buellia parasema,** (Ach.) Koerb.—Rocks.

16. **B. stellulata,** (Tayl.) Br. and Rostr.—Rocks.

17. **B. geographica,** (L.)—Rocks.

18. **Sagedia chlorotica,** (Ach.) Mass.—And there are insufficient traces of two other Verrucarieï. EDW. TUCKERMAN.

§ 56. **Valeriana sylvatica,** Richards.—Mr. Hoysradt has just sent me very complete and beautiful specimens of the *Valeriana sylvatica* he finds at Pine Plains. If, as I take it, the *Valeriana sylvatica*, described by Richardson from Northern British America, is the same as the plant of Western New York, Vermont and Michigan, these specimens are undoubtedly of that species, but of a most luxuriant form, with larger flowers as well as foliage and the radical leaves almost all toothed, incised, or divided. This is naturally associated with the luxuriance of the plant, and that, perhaps, with the lower latitude and low elevation in which this species is now unexpectedly found. The difficulty I encounter in the limitation of this species comes from the Rocky Mountain and more western form, with smaller flowers and mostly much simpler leaves, the radical ones almost always entire, the whole appearance of the plant nearly that of *V. dioica*, but the flowers not diœcious, or distinctly dimorphous, and the stigma nearly entire.

A. GRAY.

October 19th.

[Mr. Hoysradt writes that he has found still another marsh where this plant is very abundant, with the same peculiarities, which attend the smaller as well as the more luxuriant plants. Of course "*Salix concolor*, Ging." in his note last month, § 48, was a misprint for "*Solea concolor*, Ging."]

§ 57. **Isaac H. Hall.**—This accomplished scholar, having been appointed professor of English in the Protestant College at Beirut, sailed for Syria about the 1st of September. In London he was very kindly received at the British Museum, and had the opportunity of comparing notes with Dr. Birch. Mr. Hall will now be able to study his favorite Shemitic languages in their home, and will be comparatively near to the Cypriote remains in deciphering which he has made himself a name; but the Club will miss a valuable member and the readers of the BULLETIN a welcome contributor. We hope, however, to receive communications from him, not only out of his store of observations on our own flora, but also in reference to the vegetation of his new home, where he will find Dr. Post and Mr. Wood, both New-Yorkers, to sympathize in his botanical tastes.

§ 58. **Increase A. Lapham.**—Dr. Lapham of Wisconsin, a well known botanist, died at Oconomowe, in that State, on the 13th of